Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Correc	ted	Supplemental		
LRB Number 09-4126/1	Introductio	n Number	SB-551		
Description Distribution or delivery of a controlled substanc and providing a penalty	e or controlled substa	nce analog in the	e presence of a child		
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations Rev	ease Existing enues rease Existing renues	Increase Costo absorb with Yes			
Permissive Mandatory Perr	ease Revenue missive Mandatory rease Revenue missive Mandatory	5.Types of Loca Government Towns Counties School Districts	Units Affected Village Cities		
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations					
GPR FED PRO PRS	SEG SEGS				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signatu	horized Signature Date			
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives SPD 3/1/2010

LRB Number 09-4	126/1	Introduction Number	SB-551	Estimate Type	Original	
Description Distribution or delivery of a controlled substance or controlled substance analog in the presence of a child and providing a penalty						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The State Public Defender (SPD) is statutorily authorized and required to appoint attorneys to represent indigent defendants in criminal and certain commitment proceedings. The SPD plays a major role in ensuring that the Wisconsin justice system complies with the right to counsel provided by both the state and federal constitutions. Any legislation has the potential to increase SPD costs if it creates a new criminal offense, expands the definition of an existing criminal offense, or increases the penalties for an existing offense.

Although this bill would not create a new crime or reclassify an existing one, it would increase the maximum term of imprisonment for felony controlled substance or analog distribution or delivery when in the presence of a child under age eleven.

The SPD does not have data to determine the number of cases in which a defendant would be subject to the increased maximum term of imprisonment, or what percentage of defendants would meet the SPD's financial eligibility guidelines. The increased exposure to imprisonment would likely increase the complexity of the case and thus the average cost of SPD representation for these felony cases, compared to the 2009 average cost of \$584.62.

Because the bill's increased penalties would result, in some cases, in longer terms of probation or of extended supervision after conviction, this change would indirectly lead to additional cases in which the Department of Corrections (DOC) would seek to revoke probation or extended supervision. The SPD provides representation in proceedings commenced by the Department of Corrections (DOC) to revoke supervision. Thus, the bill would indirectly increase the number of cases in which the SPD appoints attorneys in revocation proceedings. The average cost during fiscal year 2009 for SPD representation by a private bar attorney in a revocation proceeding was \$382.18.

Counties are also subject to increased costs when a new crime is created. There are some defendants who, despite exceeding the SPD's statutory financial guidelines, are constitutionally eligible for appointment of counsel because it would be a substantial hardship for them to retain an attorney. The court is required to appoint counsel at county expense for these defendants. Thus, the counties would experience increased costs attributable to the increased penalties resulting from this bill. The counties could also incur additional costs associated with incarceration of defendants, both pending trial and after sentencing.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications